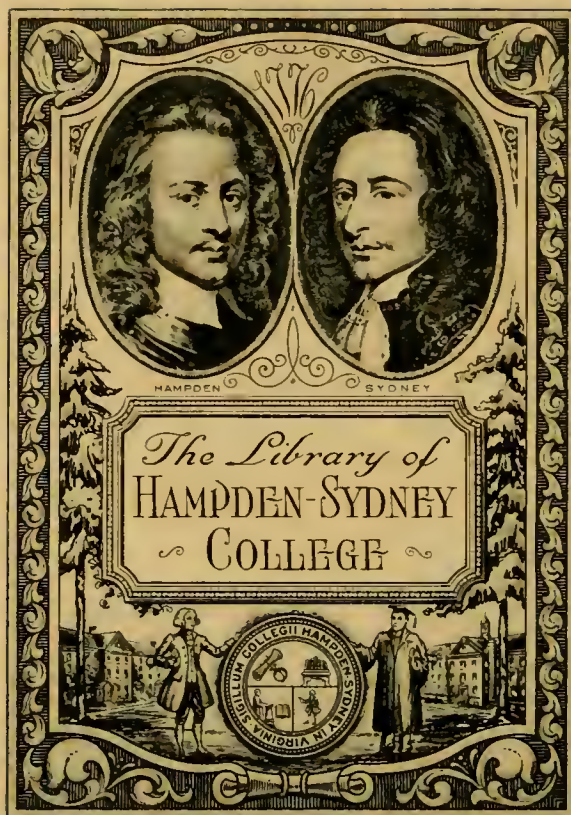






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The RECORD *of the* Hampden-Sidney Alumni Association



"ESTCOURT," RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. H. C. BROCK

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The RECORD *of the* HAMPDEN-SIDNEY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

VOLUME THREE

OCTOBER, 1928

NUMBER ONE

Editorial Comment

By R. K. BROCK, President of the Alumni Association

MEMBERSHIP in the Alumni Association carries with it subscription to THE RECORD, the \$5.00 covering both yearly dues and THE RECORD subscription. This sum, to the individual alumnus, is small, but the aggregate of a number of these dues means much to the Association. It is a fact that many Alumni do not respond to the extent of contributing this \$5.00 toward the maintenance of this Association. There are approximately twenty-five hundred living Alumni, the addresses of only about two thousand of whom are known, and THE RECORD is being sent, and will continue to be sent, to all Alumni whose addresses are known, whether they pay the Alumni dues or not. At the same time, with only about three hundred and fifty paying these dues, it can be readily seen that this is barely enough to pay for the publication of THE RECORD. The plan of the Association has been to have enough paid-up members not only to carry on the publication of THE RECORD, but to pay the salary and expenses of the all-time Secretary.

As a minimum there should not be less than twelve hundred (1,200) paid-up memberships which would provide a fund that would enable the Association to carry on an active work and render valuable assistance to the College.

We quote from a recent statement made by President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, which we think, without further comment on our part, states what the Alumni of an institution mean to it: "There is no organization touching the life of the University that concerns me more, and about which I have greater appreciation, than the work of the Alumni Association. It is a truism to say that its value to the University is incalculable. No institution can realize itself without the sympathetic, intelligent and constant interest and counsel of the wise men of each generation who have gotten their strength from its altars."

The matter of some place where returning Alumni can always find accommodations has long been a problem. The

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Alumni

Comity Club, as many of the Alumni of the past fifteen or twenty years know, is a corporation owning a lot and building just off the campus which has been used ever since its formation for the purpose of entertainment in the way of receptions and dances. The structure is a frame building which has been improved and enlarged in many ways, but it is not adaptable for any other purposes than those for which it is now used.

A suggestion has been made, though so far it is no more than a suggestion, that Alumni might render to the College, and to themselves also, a great service by subscribing to stock so as to put up a \$30,000.00 building which would provide rooms for visiting Alumni, reading room and dining room, as well as such rooms as the Comity Club now has for its purposes. The suggestion is that the Comity Club might consolidate with such organization as the Alumni might agree upon, pooling its resources. The lot owned by the Comity Club is 83 by about 250 feet and is a valuable lot.

The building itself is not worth a great deal, but the heavy lumber and brick underpinning might be made use of in the new structure, which, of course, should be of brick. The Comity Club at present rents the building to the students for their dances and other entertainments, and also some of the rooms to one of the fraternities. The income thus derived is just about sufficient to pay taxes and insurance, and for betterments as they are needed. The income derived from these sources approximates between \$500.00 and \$600.00 a year, and in case the plans suggested were perfected the same system could be put into effect so that there would be a constant revenue. From the standpoint of the investment's paying dividends to the stockholders, it is unlikely that this would make any great appeal but it is believed that it might go a long way toward making the corporation self-sustaining. It would be off of College ground and the title now in the present corporation would then be in the consolidated corporation and the Alumni would have a direct proprietorship therein.

Address of Dr. A. L. Tynes to the Board of Trustees, June, 1928

ON assuming the responsibilities of the office to which the Board of Trustees elected me two years ago they were kind enough to listen to some general remarks which I wished to make about what I conceived to be the proper position of the small college in the field of education. I also took occasion to suggest the peculiar advantages Hampden-Sidney College enjoys by reason of her traditions, her location, removed as she is from the distractions of city life, and the opportunity she had of becoming a pioneer in re-developing some of the ideas of education that were once thought to be so essential to culture, but which have been all but abandoned; and, finally, of entering some of the newer and as yet unexplored fields that are being discussed by many of the leading educators of to-day.

I called attention at the time to the pressing need of funds for increasing the equipment of the College, and for providing new professors, and for increasing the salaries of those who are now filling the chairs with such distinguished fidelity.

The Trustees of the College have, as if from Pandora's box, supplied the means for much that has been asked and the reaction upon the character of the work done in the College has been prompt and gratifying. But more than this, they are about to enter upon a program for raising a large sum of money for the purpose of carrying out the higher ideals of the Board and of the President and Faculty for the College, which transcends any plans for the near future which the practical business men on the Board could have had in mind at that time.

Hampden-Sidney stands to-day on the threshold of a new era. The Board of Trustees, to whom is delegated the privilege and obligation of raising this large fund for the College, not only assumes tremendous responsibilities in undertaking to raise the money, but must show the same, or even greater, wisdom in the use of the funds once the money is in hand.

During the one hundred and fifty-two years of her existence Hampden-Sidney has never had more than one hundred and fifty-six students until within the past few years, and her enrollment to-day of two hundred and fifty-nine is the largest in the history of the College.

There have assuredly been fundamental reasons for this slow growth. In all of this period there has never been a time when the physical equipment was all that could be desired, or when a single member of the Faculty was adequately paid for his services.

At the very outset of the projected campaign for raising money, I believe the Board can make no stronger appeal for financial support to the Alumni and to the friends of education than to emphasize the purpose to offer at Hampden-Sidney, not an experiment in education, but a small college which has behind it a history and an authoritative tradition of which she is proud, and which is still a living, growing, virile institution planning to keep abreast of the best progressive educational ideas of the day.

In addressing the Board at its last meeting I took occasion to express my own convictions growing out of an experience as a member of the Board for years, and as its present Chairman; I stressed the necessity of properly equipping the College in the most adequate manner to take care of a limited number of students; of employing a sufficiently large corps

of professors and of paying them salaries commensurate with the ability and the dignity imposed upon them by their positions and responsibilities; and I stated that no man can do his best work unless his living conditions are raised above the fear of penury.

I need not remind you of the almost revolutionary changes now under way in the field of education. Smaller colleges are energetically increasing their numbers and in many instances, in name at least, are becoming universities, while universities are busily occupied in trying to make room for larger numbers of students, or else in limiting their numbers to prevent overcrowding. Some are requiring at least two years of college work for admittance to the universities, or a diploma from a junior college. On the other hand, there are many prominent educators who deplore "mass education" and are consequently advising students to patronize the small colleges because of the superior advantages which they have to offer. Such advice, singularly enough, comes from professors in our largest institutions and experiments are being tried of organizing small colleges within the larger colleges, the most noteworthy of which is at Wisconsin. Here Meiklejohn has organized such an institution, limited to a hundred and fifty students within the University, in which he hopes to give the students all of the advantages to be had in the small liberal arts colleges to be found elsewhere.

The "Claremont Plan" is a notable example of what is being done in order that students may enjoy the advantages of which we have been speaking.

In writing of this plan Ernest J. Jacqua, in *"Progressive Education"* for October, 1927, says: "The glory of the small college has been its intimacy and its close personal relationships and because of these priceless influences the fruitfulness of the small college has been altogether out of proportion to its size. In these quieter and more secluded associations some of the richest and most effective personalities of American life have been developed, as would reasonably be expected." In speaking further he says that the influence of the carefully developed environment is a most significant element in the training of youth. He gives full meed of praise to the value of class rooms and laboratories and the fine physical equipment that can be had in the larger and more richly endowed universities, all of which he says are of undoubted necessity in any educational system: "But their value is multiplied many fold if they are reinforced by the persistent and comprehensive effort to bind these and all other surrounding influences into an environment of the greatest inspiration which shall operate in all of the hours of waking and not less perhaps in the hours of sleeping. Undoubtedly," he continues, "most American institutions have underestimated these values. They have gloried in their equipment, but they have been singularly unconcerned regarding the living conditions of students and the importance of their intimate association with aspiring and inspiring personalities. * * * We need to exalt the great fact that education is founded primarily in the exposure of youth to noble associates and surroundings in a carefully prepared environment of learning and character."

I have not seen a finer testimony to the values to be found in the small colleges than in this contribution by

Mr. Jacqua and, while "there is no magic in smallness," nevertheless, the intimate relationships, the personal contacts between the students and the teachers, and the singleness of purpose which can be found only in the small colleges, give such institutions, in my opinion, a position in our educational scheme that has no counterpart.

Hampden-Sidney should make no effort to compete with the larger institutions in numbers, but "it should confine its program to a quality contribution to education" in the South as Haverford has done and is doing so conspicuously in the North. She needs to increase her resources so that she may care for a few more students than she can accommodate at this time, but I trust in the interest of the character of education that Hampden-Sidney has always stood for that she will always remain one of the select small colleges of the country; and the Alumni can render their Alma Mater no finer service than by properly emphasizing and representing her values to that select group of high school graduates who will appreciate her culture and can properly interpret her spirit and ideals, and to whom her traditions and environments will more than compensate for the elaborate physical equipment that may be had in the large and wealthy universities.

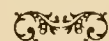
An acquaintance and teacher at Harvard said to me in substance: "I almost wish Hampden-Sidney might dispense with her laboratories and have nothing but the fine character of teaching and the close relationships existing between faculty and students for which she has always been noted. In such an environment and with her faculty and traditions and the type of students she has always attracted to her doors I believe she has values to offer that rarely could be found elsewhere."

In discussing some of the changes taking place in the College I have had no time to refer to the changes in the curricula and in the entrance requirements. The universities set the pace for the colleges and Hampden-Sidney has always endeavored to make her entrance requirements correspond to those of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges to which she belongs. In some instances, however, compliance with these requirements results in colleges admitting not a few undesirable students. I believe that stricter requirements for matriculation at Hampden-Sidney might be enforced and that she should endeavor, as so many of the larger colleges are doing, to admit only those students who come with a serious purpose and who are capable of appreciating the advantages which she has to give. If the faculty determines upon such a policy we need not fear any lack of patronage provided the College offers the values which properly qualified young men are seeking. There are yet thousands of young men who are looking for institutions where the cultural prospects are appealing and where liberal education has not yet become professionalized; where the whole institutional life is not carried on with a view only to objects and purposes, which are not those of culture, but where they can be trained in fineness of living and an appreciation of the highest good, which, if harder to acquire, makes the sacrifice worth the effort.

It has been aptly said by a writer in the June *Harper's*, whose thoughts I use freely, "the world into which young Americans are now entering will demand something far more important than the technical skill which they so easily acquire. It will demand cultivation of the powers of the mind, breadth and depth of acquaintance with available knowledge of the world, shrewdness of judgment and sensitiveness of appreciation of the values and meanings which human living is intended to serve, sympathetic understanding

of other men, whatever their race, or creed or social status."

As we are about to make an effort to secure funds and to devise plans, not for a new Hampden-Sidney, but rather for an even better Hampden-Sidney, let us not forget these demands of the earnest young manhood of the day; and while we are offering them courses which will later prepare them for their professional and technical training, let us also be able to say to them: "Hampden-Sidney offers to you a culture which not only develops intelligence and good taste and the finest sense of social life, and the meaning and value of freedom, but a culture that has for its final object the profound transformations of character that can only be effected by the self imposed discipline of culture; those transformations of character which are the only fruits of culture worth serious recommendation."



From the Alumni Secretary

TO MY FELLOW ALUMNI:

I am glad of this opportunity to send a word of greeting to the Alumni of Hampden-Sidney. I came into office on September first and have been spending most of my time in and about the Administration Building. I have browsed around in the Dean's Quarters; made myself at home in the Financial Secretary's domain; and almost taken possession of the President's *sanctum sanctorum*. Professor Whiting has given me a warm welcome to his study and Doctor Bagby has been at pains to make me comfortable in the Science Hall. For the time being, my office is in this building—first door to the right as you enter. There are several pieces of office equipment on hand and a brand new typewriter has just been added. Other facilities will be installed from time to time.

During the opening week of College, I assisted with the matriculation, an assignment that I enjoyed immensely. This was a splendid opportunity to get a line on the in-coming students; to meet the parents of many of them; and to greet the Alumni who dropped in at the opening. I am most favorably impressed with the student body and I am assured by those who have been officials here for years that they have never seen a finer lot of new men. We are going to work on these men from the start with a view to their being the most responsive Alumni group the College has ever had.

Your Secretary is looking forward with keen pleasure to visiting the organized chapters and to promoting the organization of chapters where Hampden-Sidney men are clustered. Already "feelers" have been put out in several directions and the response has been gratifying.

In closing, may I urge that you read the LAST page of THE RECORD and that you give tangible proof to our TREASURER that you have done so? Those annual dues and subscriptions to THE RECORD—lumped into a "five-spot"—are the very life-blood of our Association. Please make all checks payable to our Treasurer, P. Tulane Atkinson.

With best wishes to all our Alumni, I am

Your Secretary,

GEORGE L. WALKER.

N. B.—The homecoming date this year is October 27th. The Randolph-Macon Yellow Jackets are to line up in Death Valley against the Hampden-Sidney Tigers. WE'll all be there!
G. L. W.

Edward Coles

By WILLIAM B. COLES, ESQ., of New York

EDWARD COLES, a son of Colonel John Coles, of "Enniscothy," Albemarle County, Virginia, and Rebecca Elizabeth (Tucker) Coles, his wife, was born December 15, 1786, at the family estate on the Green Mountain. He was fitted for college by private tutors and was sent to Hampden-Sidney where he remained until the autumn of 1805. He was then sent to William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, where he remained until the summer of 1807, when he left College a short time before the graduating examination on account of a severe fracture of his leg which, at one time, threatened the loss of the limb, and he spent the first two years after leaving College at "Enniscothy" in reading and study, going over the whole range of history and politics.

In 1809, then a young man of twenty-three years of age, and the owner of a plantation and a number of slaves that his father had devised and bequeathed to him at the time of his death in the previous year, President Madison appointed him his private secretary and, being a cousin of Mrs. Madison, he became a member of the Presidential household. He was the private secretary to Mr. Madison for five years; and subsequent to the close of the War of 1812, with Great Britain, grave diplomatic differences arose between this country and Russia which made it necessary to send a special envoy to St. Petersburg and President Madison induced him to undertake the mission, sending him on the man-of-war, the *Prometheus*. He concluded his negotiations with the Czar in a manner which proved satisfactory to the President and the State Department and on his return visited the leading capitals of Europe, where he was received with special distinction.

During his college days he became imbued with the belief that no man had the legal right to property in his fellow men and that no such right existed morally. At that time such opinions, in the atmosphere in which he was brought up, were not only radical but revolutionary. He studied the question from an independent standpoint and finally came to the decision that he would neither hold slaves nor live in a state which tolerated and protected involuntary servitude. To this conviction he remained steadfast through a storm of opposition, but to carry his views into practice in a state where he could not legally free them (and he refused to sell them) was a problem impossible of elucidation in Virginia.

After the conclusion of the War of 1812 he thought he saw his way clear to sell his Virginia farm and liberate his slaves by removing them from the State and, for the purpose of finding a suitable place to locate and free them, he made a tour of the Northwest Territory, which, under the "Ordinances of 1787," had been dedicated to freedom, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. After his return from Europe and shortly after resigning his position as private secretary to President Madison, he returned to Virginia and in the spring of 1819, after making the necessary preparations for the removal, he, having decided upon Illinois as his future home, and Edwardsville as the place for locating his slaves, gathered all of his slaves together, except a few very old ones that he supported in Virginia, and started on the long journey. After arriving at his destination he purchased a large tract of land and deeded to each head of a family, or adult of twenty-four years, one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw that the others obtained employment suitable to their capacities. For this and his anti-slavery actions

he was afterwards involved, by his enemies, in a cruel and expensive litigation.

After he settled in Illinois, President Monroe appointed him Registrar of the land office at Edwardsville. In 1822, three years after his arrival in the state, he had gained a wide acquaintance, not only with the prominent people of the state but with the humblest settlers in search of a new home by the entry of government lands, and he was brought forward by those sympathizing with his anti-slavery views as a candidate for Governor, and through a division of the opposing party he was elected second Governor of Illinois and was inaugurated in December, 1822. During his term of office both branches of the Legislature were pro-slavery and gave constant trouble to the new Governor.

After the expiration of the term as Governor he retired to his farm near Edwardsville, spending much of his time in eastern cities. He ran for Congress in 1831 but was defeated. In 1832, being then a bachelor of forty-one years of age, having resided in Illinois thirteen years, he closed his office and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where, in 1833, he married Miss Sally Logan Roberts, and made that city his future home. He died, July 7, 1868, and was buried at Woodland Cemetery, Philadelphia. He left surviving him his widow; a son, Edward; a daughter, Mary; and a son, Roberts, who had settled in Virginia, was a Captain in the Confederate Army, and was killed at Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862. (See "Sketch of Edward Coles, Second Governor of Illinois, and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-24," Hon. E. B. Washburne, 1882, and "Edward Coles, Second Governor of Illinois," by Hon. W. T. Norton, 1911.)



Local Items

THE most noticeable thing in the way of physical betterment is the construction, almost on the site of Hart's Store, which has been torn down, of a large building to be used as a store, post office and tea room, the building being so arranged as to keep these activities separate. Work upon this building is progressing rapidly, it being a handsome structure and designed to conform to the architectural scheme of the other college buildings.

McIlwaine Memorial Hall has to some extent been remodeled and renovated inside and out. New seats have been installed in the lecture rooms, and the building put into an up-to-date condition at considerable expense.

Additional dormitory space has been provided in Cushing Hall by cutting up the old chapel, of which no use has been made since it was last used as a gymnasium. Some of the older Alumni may not approve of doing away with this fine old room, with its high columns, but additional dormitory space was needed and alterations have been so made that the room may hereafter be restored.

"Estcourt," which was the residence of Professor Henry C. Brock for so many years, has been renovated and certain changes have been made both in the interior and exterior. New floors have been laid, changes have been made in the arrangements of some of the rooms, and the building has been painted inside and out. This is now the residence of Coach Charles A. Bernier.

The infirmary has also undergone repairs and other changes are being made in the buildings on the campus.

The Kappa Alpha Fraternity is erecting a Chapter House on Atkinson Avenue, between the Kappa Sigma House and the cabin erected by the Ministerial Association. For several



THE LAWN IN FRONT OF VENABLE HALL, SCIENCE HALL TO THE LEFT AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IN THE DISTANCE

years Kappa Alpha Fraternity has rented "The Caravanary," which was built by the Chi Phi Fraternity about 1908, and occupied by it until another house was purchased several years ago.

A second athletic field across the running track is being constructed, especially for the use of the Freshman teams.

Visitors to Hampden-Sidney for the first time seem greatly impressed by the beauty of the campus. Its spaciousness, its gentle undulations, fine old oaks, and the wide sweep of green, seem to strike the stranger with great force. To the denizen, as he sees it every day, it takes some expression of admiration coming from a visitor to make him appreciate it. The fact is, however, that the grounds are far better kept than they were wont to be, and the seasonable weather for the past few weeks has given the grass a marvelous greenness, and "The Hill" never looked better, even to the native. In truth, few campuses, if any, are so broad and sweeping. It lacks the artificial standard pattern which so often attaches to college and university grounds, even though they may be better kept. The campus proper contains forty acres and the College owning land all about it, some two hundred acres in all, room for expansion will not soon be the problem at Hampden-Sidney.

Dr. W. H. Whiting spent a part of the summer with friends and relatives in Clarke County, Virginia, and in Baltimore, Maryland.

Professor Wilson and family spent most of the summer on "The Hill"—Professor Wilson taking over the duties of the Dean during the absence of Dean Reed.

Professor A. D. Watkins and family spent the summer on Lake George, where they have a summer camp.

Dean and Mrs. Reed and son, and Coach Bernier and son, spent the summer at Black Bear Camp, near Marion, in the mountains of North Carolina, where the Dean and Coach have conducted a camp for the past several years.

Professor H. B. Overcash and family were in their new residence in the west end of the village for the greater part of the summer, but spent several weeks in the mountains of North Carolina.

Professor Freeman Hart spent part of the summer at Staunton, Virginia.

President Eggleston, with the exception of several weeks which he spent as a patient at St. Luke's Hospital where he underwent an operation, has remained on "The Hill" all summer.

Among the visitors on "The Hill" during the summer were Professor Archibald Currie, of Davidson, who, with his wife and daughter, were the guests of his aunt, Mrs. Lacy, for some time.

Dr. A. W. McWhorter, former Professor of English and later Professor of Greek, and now Professor of Latin at the University of Tennessee, with Mrs. McWhorter and their two children, were also among those spending some days here.

Rev. T. K. Currie, wife and children, of Ginter Park, spent several weeks on "The Hill."

Fraternity Memories

By DANDRIDGE SPOTSWOOD

IT is most amusing to the average Virginian, who has made any researches into the history of college life, to hear Union College and Miami University mentioned in a manner that would indicate that they are institutions to which the world owes most in the creation of the idea of the college fraternity. To the contrary this type of social organization was known in Virginia many years before these institutions were ever dreamt of.

The young men from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas who went to college, either in England, Virginia or Maryland, before or just after the Revolution, were a decidedly sociable element drawn in the main from the higher classes and professional element. They were sent to college to fit them for a "gentleman's calling"; to prepare the heart and mind for the finer and more noble attitudes of life rather than for the pursuits of a mere occupational nature.

Hence, it is most natural, as it has been in all ages, for the spirit of association and conviviality to play a part in so fertile a field. The pleasures of mutual enjoyment or the attainment of a common purpose are invariably inspirational influences in the formation of such groups.

Social groupings have been more or less affected in their ideals and purposes by the environment of the locality in which they have existed. The standing of a college fraternity in the community usually depends upon its social ideals, for social life forms the basic *raison d'être* of such organizations. But social ideals vary in different sections of the country. A veterinarian, as well as a mortician, would probably be unknown in the roster of the alumni of Randolph-Macon, as well as in that of Kenyon, in Ohio. A dental student at the University of Pennsylvania would be *persona non grata* with any of the old fraternities, there known as "The Philadelphia" fraternities, as much so as with the "big three" at the University of Georgia, but, on the contrary, he might be eligible to at least one of the "Miami Triad" at either institution—that is, if I correctly interpret a statement made to me recently by a former official of the fraternity in question. He stated that his organization was so democratic as to place no barrier against any man. This despite the fact that a considerable number of his chapters are located in centers still trying to respect the social ethics of their college and locality. With these conditions to combat, the sodality of any organization representing a large number of chapters whose members are chiefly recruited from centers of population entirely foreign to the best American ideals, is decidedly in jeopardy. And it is not unreasonable to suppose that if their active members could spend a week together at Williams or Davidson, where the entire community is represented by the college, they would be liable to break up into many parts.

Some would represent institutions where fraternities comprise only "outstanding men" with no respect to congeniality; or where the factor of family position controls; others, places where athletic achievement of the candidate for membership and the budget necessary for the maintenance of the chapter house are considered far more important than good manners. It will doubtless be somewhat shocking to many fraternity men who read this article to understand that

only a few national fraternities officially observe conservatism in the selection of members. But, to the credit of certain colleges, as well as particular chapters in all fraternities, there are still chapters located in college centers where real, old-fashioned fraternity ideals exist. A man is inclined to join his father's fraternity, or that which his family is most attached to, but in doing so he endeavors to select a group that will be congenial. This group must not be so large that friendships cannot exist. Idealism in a fraternity can be best preserved in those colleges where there is nothing to interfere in the making of friendships, where students are separated from the great industrial centers and not where their campus is bisected by a street car line.

Twenty-five years before Phi Beta Kappa was founded there existed at William and Mary the first American college fraternity. It was known as the "Flat Hat." Only one badge of this order exists. It was intended to be worn as a pendant and bears on its reverse side the heraldic insignia of the Innes family. College men regret exceedingly that the ancient college of William and Mary should not have revived this old society rather than to have allowed a flock of fraternities, some with very limited traditions, to monopolize its campus activities. For William and Mary is a place where traditions have a right to be considered.

Judging from the composition of the Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa I am inclined to think it comprised a body of "choice souls" whose ideas were very different from those of many members of the present day Greek letter fraternity. In 1777 Governor Patrick Henry called the student body of Hampden-Sidney to defend the colonial capital at Williamsburg. They marched—arrayed in purple hunting shirts, the first college colors on record in America. Evidently their efforts were appreciated by William and Mary for tradition informs us that some of them were initiated into Phi Beta Kappa and instructed to establish the Beta Chapter. The late Edward Everett Hale, who for years was Chaplain of the United States Senate, in his article on Phi Beta Kappa in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1879, credits Hampden-Sidney as being the seat of the Beta Chapter, though he himself was a member of the Beta at Harvard. Between 1776 and 1800 there grew up at Hampden-Sidney and the University of North Carolina (more affectionately known as "Chapel Hill") secret literary fraternities. The first of the four which antedated 1800 was the famous Union at Hampden-Sidney, founded in 1789. It was quickly followed by the equally well known Philanthropic, and two others of short duration. A college was very large in those days when its attendance represented one hundred students. Harvard, just ten years before, had only one hundred and twenty students; Dartmouth, thirty; Princeton, sixteen; Pennsylvania (known as the College of Philadelphia), twenty; Rhode Island (Brown), four. This has been fully set forth in one of the letters of President Langdon, of Harvard. The tendency was to divide the institution into groups but none of these groups represented as much as some of the present day fraternities. One is shocked to discover that there are fraternities at Colgate University to-day that will initiate a freshman delegation about as large as was the freshman class there in 1892; and that two years ago it

was reported that one of the "big three" of the east numbered as many members in its Dartmouth Chapter as that college enrolled in its entire freshman class in 1890. In such chapters the class delegation meets as a fraternity. This is not typical of all New England colleges. The same procedure existed in a Georgia college where a club sporting a diamond-shaped pin, enrolled more than seventy members in one year.

When the literary society type of fraternity, with its plain gold badge and its ornate ribbons, worn upon special occasions, ceased to offer the advantages of close companionship on account of its bulky size, there grew a demand for smaller organizations representing a more intimate relationship. This was the college fraternity of the type that is so popular to-day, the Greek letter organizations which are found everywhere.

The first was the Kuklos Adelphon (circle of brothers), established in 1812 at the University of North Carolina. This has no relation to Kappa Alpha "Society" of the north, or Kappa Alpha Fraternity of the south. With the "Alphas," of which Sigma Alpha (black badge) existed at Hampden-Sidney in 1874, and Epsilon Alpha in a considerable group of colleges there was a close linking through suburban members of the social elements, collegiate and otherwise, of each community, for non-college men were initiated.

The first of these newer orders to enter the State of Virginia was the Beta Theta Pi, at Hampden-Sidney, in 1850, through the influence of a member from Washington and Jefferson. On February 2d, of the same year, George Moore, of the Williams Chapter, wrote H. H. Powers, of the University of Michigan: "We received a request sometime since from Hampden-Sidney to have a chapter founded there. I suppose you received the same. We were not greatly pleased with the project and yet, for aught we know, a chapter may do well there. But we have so many children before they are fully grown, it seems to be a matter for compassion to decide whether we shall cause so much trouble, unless we are pretty sure that the progeny will be sound and flourishing."

Beta flourished at Hampden-Sidney without a rival until 1856, when chapters of Eta Iota Epsilon and Phi Kappa Psi were founded. The former maintained only a local existence until the Civil War. Phi Kappa Psi, more affectionately known as the Phi Psi, came through the influence of the University of Virginia. To their credit it must be stated that at one time these four chapters in Virginia maintained a membership of the same type of men. Robert Carrington, in a letter to W. W. Wheeler, of the University of Michigan, speaks of the newly founded chapter at Hampden-Sidney of Phi Psi "as a large and formidable affair."

It is interesting to reflect what happened concerning the establishment of the above chapters. Williams, in a short time after its serious scribe penned his conservative missive,

deserted Beta Theta Pi and joined, *en masse*, Alpha Delta Phi, while Michigan, also disloyal, founded a new chapter of Psi Upsilon. It is highly probable that western men then at Ann Arbor, which was reported about 1850 in the almanacs of that time as having fifty students and no president, had very little appreciation of anything created on western soil, as the Betas were of the Miami Triad. The Hampden-Sidney chapter maintained its loyalty and kept the fraternity alive in the South when it would have expired

through inanition. These members, more than any other, brought on the consolidation with the small and very conservative "Mystic 7," which added strength to the order. Hampden-Sidney Betas founded the University of Virginia branch which, however, along with William and Mary, was authorized at Miami fully ten years earlier. This is mentioned in a letter written at Oxford, Ohio, August 2, 1841.

The probable rivalry between the Betas and Phi Psis brought about the initiation of students at Washington College (now Washington and Lee) by the Hampden-Sidney Betas. The organization, however, was not recognized or chartered immediately. Such initiations were not uncommon; for members of several of the *ante bellum* fraternities at Chapel Hill (N. C.) cannot be found in the college catalogue. Those at North Carolina will, no doubt, be found in the list of Trinity (now Duke) Alumni. The appearance of Nathaniel Venable Flournoy in the Delta Psi list of the University of Virginia suggests that the old Randolph-Macon Chapter, as the Betas did at Washington, were trying to establish a membership at another college.

For a long time Delta Kappa Epsilon has claimed the first fraternity lodge, a log cabin at Kenyon erected in 1855. But the first house for residence purposes was occupied by the Betas at Hampden-Sidney. This was the famous "Rat Castle." On May 18, 1856, D. H. Moore (Ohio University at Athens) received a letter from Robert Carrington in which he describes life in the "Castle." He states: "This house belongs to one of the professors who rents it out to students, reserving only one room for himself. When we first came here there was such a number of rats that it was really alarming." At the University of Virginia the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity occupied, before and after the Civil War, a one-room house and was, undoubtedly, the first to be housed there.

When the "Mystics" were at the height of their success in 1887-1889, and had the largest chapter at the University of Virginia, sixteen members, they occupied a small house for meeting purposes. The Hampden-Sidney Chi Phis, whose chapter in 1892 was the largest in Virginia, comprising upwards of twenty members, seriously considered erecting a lodge costing \$2,500. At that time there were few, if any, lodges or houses owned by chapters of the Hampden-Sidney fraternities and none in the Kiffies. This



DANDRIDGE SPOTSWOOD, '93
A bust presented Mr. Spotswood in recognition
of his efforts in behalf of the Italian race
by the artist, G. G. Roccisano



FAMILIAR CAMPUS SCENES

Courtesy of 1928 Kaleidoscope

report occasioned considerable concern among the old quartet and Phi Psi and Phi Gamma Delta were seriously considering the lodge idea as it then existed at North Carolina and Sewanee, where small, one or two-room wooden houses were so used.

Chapter histories, until recent times, have been very rare. The first on record for any chapter in Virginia was that of Phi Gamma Delta, at Hampden-Sidney, by Archibald Alexander Little, '80, the father of A. A. Little, '25 (member of Kappa Sigma), and nephew of A. A. Little, Esq., Princeton, '40 (member of Beta Theta Pi). It is descriptive of fraternity life at Hampden-Sidney and was published in Volume II of the *Phi Gamma Delta Magazine*, January, 1880. It is the third chapter history of that fraternity to be published; the others were of the Gettysburg and Alabama Chapters. Delta was the name most prized by Phi Gamma Delta which, for a time, was known as the Delta Fraternity. And it was as Deltas the fraternity was known in its early Hampden-Sidney stages.

Augustus Houston Hamilton, Washington and Lee, '68, and George Langhorne Brown, Roanoke, '68 (father of J. R. C. Brown), were students at the Theological Seminary located at Hampden-Sidney. Dr. Little does not mention it, but Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney called the attention of Hamilton to Brown's badge, according to Alfred Evans Grover, one of the charter members of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity at Hampden-Sidney College, who reorganized the University of Virginia chapter of Phi Gamma Delta after its second lapse. Dr. Dabney assisted Hamilton and Brown in selecting the original charter members. He liked the badge and wanted another fraternity at the college. According to W. R. Coppedge, '75, he encouraged his son, Charles, to become a member.

The number of members of most of the fraternities at Hampden-Sidney has averaged ten or twelve. Very seldom, prior to 1900, did they range in any of the southern colleges beyond this number. However, in the early nineties, when the University of Georgia had less than two hundred students, the three leading fraternities there were so much involved in politics that large sized chapters were necessary. In 1880 to 1885, and even in 1890 when the attendance of Washington and Lee had declined very materially, the fraternities were smaller there, and in the early nineties the membership averaged seven. The first issue of *Corks and Curles*, the annual of the University of Virginia, gives a list of fraternity memberships. The Sigma Chi, which had been a social leader for ten or twelve years, numbered six members. The Betas and Phi Gamma Deltas had dropped out entirely. The Delta Kappa Epsilon, Chi Phi, Phi Psi, Delta Psi and Phi Kappa Sigma, which had been the most persistent in life, scarcely averaged over ten each.

An alumnus of Amherst or Dartmouth could not understand why memberships were so small. The fraternities were groups of intimate friends of similar tastes and aspirations. There were none in Virginia of the former type of social unit, the literary fraternity. When men did not appeal to a fraternity they were not bid. Oftentimes a student would refuse a fraternity if the organization did not suit him. Some of the best men go through Hampden-Sidney, as they do through the University of Virginia, without belonging to any fraternity. They are at times highly respected for it. One of the most popular men ever at our College was the late Guy Larew, '95. He had the rare distinction of being the only non-fraternity man who was ever elected to Theta Nu Epsilon. The latter came in during 1894-95. This was the first chapter established in

the South and was a branch of Theta Nu Epsilon at New York University. Each chapter of Theta Nu Epsilon reserved the right to found any chapters they desired. While this interfraternity (known as a sophomore society) was confined at first to Betas, Phi Psis, Chi Phis and Phi Gamma Deltas, it soon took in men from all the different groups. It also granted charters to nearly every college of prominence in the South. This organization was later followed by the "V" Society, which was composed of the first five men of the senior class in prominence. Outside of Phi Beta Kappa this was the first honor society of its type known in the South. I believe a branch was attempted at the University of Mississippi. It is probable that, like its parent, it had only a brief existence.

The college fraternity has come to stay, but it is rapidly changing form. Originally it might lay claim to being an aristocracy of social advantage and educational opportunity. Social advantage, in many places, has given way to athletic supremacy and when athletes are not available they are sometimes procured through "commissary privileges" and loans. The national fraternity, with many chapters, theoretically furnishes the freshman with a frater in every town, but numbers weaken the links and they become more or less a liability. Few fraternities can make the proud boast of Chi Psi and say that all transfers from other chapters are fraternally received wherever they go. "Once a fraternity man, always one," is very pretty, but many of the colleges, particularly in the large metropolitan centers, have so many transfers that nearly every fraternity boasting of a chapter roll representing chapters in each state has followed the legislation of the Betas, whereby transfers are subject to election, just as a new member would be.

This condition is a source of embarrassment to many men who, after taking an academic course and later attending a professional school, find their fraternity entirely uncongenial. Such a man has no opportunity to join a group of his liking other than a semi-honorary society. He has missed something he thought nationalism might provide.

At Cornell, University of Virginia and Dartmouth students are viewing the situation as they have done at Yale, Harvard and Princeton for some time. Hence, the local idea has grown and developed very rapidly. For instance, if you have attended Cornell and reside in Atlanta you will expect a large number of alumni to be present at your Atlanta luncheons. Probably none of the Miami Triad ever have over a dozen at their gatherings, even though one of them has in excess of three hundred alumni now residing in Atlanta. Fraternity clubs have not always proven profitable in the large centers. Outside of the St. Anthony Club (Delta Psi) in New York there is hardly any fraternity club there that is not partially sustained by other fraternity men. The writer has frequented the Delta Kappa Epsilon club as often as he has his own.

There are some colleges where the bond of friendship is stronger amongst their alumni than it is between the average fraternity man. To-day I have been visited by a young alumnus of Hampden-Sidney who seeks my acquaintance before he looks up his fraternity alumni here. He craves the companionship of the men of his old college.

The campaign for new members is about to commence. The aspirant to fraternity honors faces a very serious question. His companionship in college is the most important thing to be considered. No other is so close or more permeating in its influences. "The college gives environment; the class room gives knowledge; activities give training; but to all of these the fraternity gives distinction and color."

Fraternities have each a distinct personality and offer sufficient differences to inspire a careful choice. "Fraternity life in the wrong fraternity is worse than none at all"; for, as Bacon says in his essay on Friendship, "A crowd is not company." The old literary fraternity took all types as members; some fraternities do this now, but the fraternity for a fraternity man's son to join is not one which boasts alone of nationalism but the group in whose life he fits best. They will mean more to him than a hundred chapters. In after life a wise selection will bring forth fine memories and the allegiance of an alumnus will be more easily retained. Fraternities are playing a great part in certain colleges, in their government as well as in their financing. The dormitories at many institutions are well appointed chapter houses so carefully guarded by the "house mother" that the moral and social life of the student is better fortified than in the old-fashioned dormitory life.

A college of the age and distinction of Hampden-Sidney gives honor to any younger educational and social system as represented by its fraternities. A number of its old fraternities are inactive to-day for the same reason that the very same fraternities (with the sole exception of Phi Psi) have been at various times dormant at the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee or Chapel Hill. A group can become so conceited about its position that it will not initiate. Isolated colleges have suffered through lack of alumni attention.

The writer several months since was discussing fraternities with several members of the two leading organizations of Williams, neither of which has chapters in the South, and yet the best Virginia collegiate ideals are theirs. They are purposely limited in their chapter rolls. They could not understand why a certain small group of colleges in the South, with more alumni representation in the leading social organizations of New York than a certain class of northern institutions, are yet handicapped in the re-establishment of their old fraternity chapters.

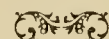
Modern education in many of the state institutions takes more into consideration domestic science, musical appreciation and hotel management than Latin and Greek. The western type of university presenting useful courses in industrial science, commerce and agriculture has proven more popular for some of the fraternities than the revival of inactive chapters at Hampden-Sidney, North Carolina and Washington and Lee, whose membership enrollments include men who are known for achievement and culture, both at home and abroad. It took one of the best known nationals more than five years to revive at North Carolina, even though the most notable son of that University had added great lustre to his fraternity. A supposed conservative Union (New York) fraternity, with an alumni list at North Carolina unmatched by any of their chapters, still keeps North Carolina waiting, though it has opened wide its doors elsewhere to state universities that savor chiefly of agriculture and commerce. Through it all we must realize that sectional differences still exist and jealousies of the new against the old order of things still prevail.

Conditions to-day are not those of 1900. Colleges like ours, Centre, Kenyon, Hobart and Sewanee all belong to the three hundred student class and are offering college work only and not commerce. They have an abundance of material to pick from. Their chapters will range from twenty to twenty-five members as eighty per cent. of the student bodies are of the most eligible class. Davidson, Bowdoin, Wabash

(Indiana), Westminster (Missouri), and Hamilton are very rapidly growing to twice this size and they furnish very much the same type of student element. Incidentally, they are all strictly men's schools and are located off from the great industrial centers. They are places where the fraternal idea can be propagated. Each has several chapters that have become famous in their respective organizations.

Rushing has reached a higher plane and men are asked to consider the group that they like the best. Chapter magazines and alumni lists are dubious things to show because one may discover some very uncongenial elements among the alumni of some other chapter.

Success and happiness in life does not necessarily depend upon "making" a fraternity. But a happy choice may save vain regrets later.



From the Dean's Office

By DEAN MACON REED

WITH the chapel exercises on the morning of September 12th began the one hundred and fifty-third session. On that day the enrollment just missed two hundred, perhaps the largest first day enrollment in the history of the College, and there were hopes of an early record-breaking attendance. However, the enrollment slowed up and at the time of writing the number in attendance is only two hundred and forty-two. There are others yet to come that we know of and by October 1st the number is expected to be well over two hundred and fifty.

The Freshman Class numbers about one hundred, being some ten or fifteen smaller than last year. Just to look at them they do not seem to lack in quality, even if they are somewhat lacking in numbers. It may be added that a strict enforcement of the new, and more rigid, entrance requirements accounts for some of the falling off in the Class of '32.

While not much data is available at this time, conspicuous are the number of men enrolled for the B. A. degree and the strength of the Departments of Greek and Latin. Eighty-four men are taking Greek and fifty-one are taking Latin. It is doubtful whether such a proportion of students taking these languages can be even approximated anywhere in the South.

Two new members have been added to the Faculty. Professor W. J. Frierson, B. A., Arkansas College, M. A., Emory University, takes the place of Professor Widener, who left last spring to go into electrical engineering. He assists in the Departments of Mathematics and Chemistry. Professor L. G. Nelson, B. A., Luther College, Decorra, Iowa; M. A., University of Texas, is an additional professor. He assists in the Departments of English, Education and Greek.

The addition of another man to the Faculty has made possible the subdivision of some of the classes, especially the freshman classes in English and Mathematics. This certainly tends to improve the character of the instruction and it is hoped that this will lessen the "mortality" in the Freshman Class.

The prompt enrollment of the old men and evidences of getting down to business from the start encourage us to look forward to a happy and prosperous session.

Some Alumni of Earlier Days

MAJOR JAMES MORTON

(Abstract of Obituary Notice in THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER,
February 5, 1847)

"Born September 8, 1756. Entered Colonial Army in 1775, not yet twenty years of age, and remained in service to the close of the war. Son of Captain John Morton, who had seven sons in the Continental (or State) service. His nickname was "Solid Column." His home was "Willington," half-way between Farmville and Hampden-Sidney, on the "back road." He was a magistrate of the County Court and a Ruling Elder (and precentor) in the College Church. Trustee of Hampden-Sidney College, 1792-1835.

"When his father died, he directed that his old negroes should have a choice of a home among his children—nearly all chose Major Morton—He did not cast them off; but took care of them as their master and their friend.

"His wife—nee Mary Smith, of "Montrose," sister of Mrs. Drury Lacy, of "Ararat"—died in 1815.

"For years he was a sufferer from rheumatism. After the death of his son-in-law, Dr. John H. Rice, his malady seemed to change its seat and invade his nervous system. The result was a morbid melancholy which preyed upon him to the last. His death occurred at the residence of his son, Dr. William Smith Morton, at "High Hill" in Cumberland County, Virginia, January 21, 1847.

"In him the poor man always found a friend and honest worth a firm advocate."

REV. JAMES WHAREY

Two daughters of Maj. James Morton—mentioned above—married ministers; one was the wife of the distinguished Dr. John Holt Rice; the other of the sturdy Scotch-Irishman, Rev. James Wharey.

Mr. Wharey was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, June 15, 1789, had few early advantages, and did not begin his education in any serious fashion until he was twenty years of age. When he became the pupil, for a time, of his pastor, the Reverend Mr. Morrison; and so diligent and intelligent was he that he committed to memory the entire Latin Grammar in a week—so the story goes!

Prepared for college, he walked from his home in North Carolina to Hampden-Sidney, where he remained for five years, finishing his college course and studying theology under the Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., who, for some years before Union Seminary was established, fitted prospective ministers for their life's work.

For a time Mr. Wharey was a tutor in the College and was an instructor in the family of Maj. James Morton.

Licensed to preach by Hanover Presbytery in 1819, his first charge was in Amherst and Bedford Counties, Virginia, where he eked out a living by teaching. For a year he was chaplain of the College, and for a time preached in Cumberland County at Cartersville. In 1824, he became pastor of Bird and Providence Churches, in Goochland County, Virginia. Faithful pastor and successful teacher, he remained there for eighteen years until his death, April 29, 1842.

It was he who prepared for College Dr. Robert L. Dabney, whose family were in Mr. Wharey's congregation. In spite of his manifold and arduous duties, Mr. Wharey published a work on Church History which was long a standard text-book in Union Seminary.

As stated, his wife was Eliza Fisher Morton, daughter of "Solid Column," whom he married April 22, 1819. Five children grew to maturity—Anne Rice—who married Rev. H. G. Hill; Mary Letitia, wife of Rev. Archibald Currie; Charlotte, Mrs. John Daniel; Thomas, long pastor of Old Briery; and James Morton, widely known preacher in Virginia and North Carolina.



SAMUEL BRANCH WALKER (1854)

In connection with the letter of Benj. P. Walker it may not be amiss to add a note as to his nephew, Samuel Branch Walker, 1854.

This gentleman was the son of Isaac Winston Walker and Sarah Elizabeth Branch—the latter of Goochland County, Virginia. He was born May 28, 1834, at "Edgehill" in Amherst County, Virginia. Mr. Walker's mother was sister of Robert G. Branch (1833), Professor of Languages at Hampden-Sidney College and later principal of a famous girls' school in Worsham, Virginia.

Mr. Walker—a man rich in land and slaves—was deaf and was rejected for active service in defense of his native state, but he con-

tributed unstintingly of his time and labor to the production of necessities for the Confederate States' Army.

He married, June 1, 1859, Miss Mary Rosalie Venable, daughter of Joseph E. Venable, Esq., of Prince Edward County, Virginia. His death occurred February 11, 1906, at the home of his daughter, in Petersburg, Virginia.



B. P. WALKER

The following interesting letter has been presented to the College through President Eggleston, by Mr. Branch Bocock, of Blacksburg, Virginia, who is the great-great-grandson of the writer, Benjamin P. Walker, A. B., of the Class of 1826, and a prominent lawyer of Bedford County, Virginia. As was the old custom, no envelope was used; and the sheet was so folded as to form the envelope.

The address reads: Mr. John M. Walker, Buckingham County, Fowd by Mr. S. Anderson. (Note: This Mr. Anderson was the Hon. Samuel C. Anderson, '17, the eminent Presbyterian elder—long, head of the Prince Edward Bar.—EDITORS.)

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE, March 10th, 1826

DEAR PAPA:

I received your letter of the 22 of last month by Col. Woodson's son, Frederick (sic), who got it from Capt. Branch. I should have answered it sooner but that I wrote by Mail a few days before I received it. Mr. Anderson did not attend Buckingham Court on account of bad health and consequently I could not send my letter by him. Mr. Cushing has returned from Norfolk in much better health (sic) than when he left here and has resumed the discharge of his regular duties. He certainly is a great man. The more I become acquainted with his acquirements the more I admire them and am confirmed in the opinion that Va. will ere long have to acknowledge him as one of her most useful citizens. Our state is now becoming thickly settled with young men that have here acquired their education, and I trust the time is not far hence when H.-Sydney will share more patronage from her native State than she heretofore has. I am sorry to see that our present legislature has regarded her petition with indifference (sic) and every other subject of importance that has presented itself for their consideration. It certainly has been one of the longest sittings to produce nothing that I ever knew of and seems fully to be verified in the expression "that a mountain in labour has produced a mouse." I hope the people will see the propriety of examining this subject and will learn (sic) their representatives better than to be spending thousands of dollars out of the public treasury which, if appropriated to the benefit of education, would tend very much to exalt the literary character of our State far above what it ever has been. It is very manifest that the money uselessly expended in paying the members of the legislature while thus protracting the session to an immoderate length would establish another College in our Country and liberally endow those that are already established—but enough of this.

I have not been to Col. Woodson's since I have been here but expect to go there as soon as I can get any way of conveyance. I have still a very sore leg, worse than when I left home, but have recovered my strength very fast. I went to see Doct. Metteaur (sic) a few days since and he recommended me not to cover it up but to let it run and get well by degrees for fear that the pain should again settle in it; he was very polite and attentive to me. If you do not go to Richmond I can get cloth at at P. E. Court-house cheaper than any place that I know of up in this section of the country and will have it here without any further trouble. I looked at an apartment a few days ago and find that I can make a very fine bargain. You need not send sheets down till the end of the session now, I can do without them till that time. Let me know what Samuel is doing and tell him to write. I have heard very little about you all since I came from home. I hope you have better times than when I was with you. My Respects to the family.

Yr Affect Son

BENJ. P. WALKER.

WADE MOSBY

(Information given by Dr. Jas. L. Kent, Pulaski, Virginia)

Born in Powhatan in 1761. About 1777 affiant joined a number of his fellow students at Hampden-Sidney Academy in forming a volunteer company. John B. Smith, a professor, was captain. Subalterns were Lieutenant Samuel Venable and Ensign Samuel Hackley. Served six weeks at Williamsburg. Was then sixteen years old. A year later the company again went out for six weeks under the same officers, serving at Petersburg. Affiant then quit college, and in fall of 1779, or spring of 1780, was Second Lieutenant under his brother, Captain Littlebury Mosby (later a General). At Petersburg they joined the cavalry under Colonel Banister, of General Lawson's command. The call was because hostile vessels came near on the James. After the defeat of Gates there was a heavy call, and affiant went out under his brother-in-law, Captain Robert Hughes, serving as adjutant of the regiment. At Moore's Ordinary, in Prince Edward, Captain Cameron, of Buckingham, took ill, and affiant was appointed in his place. Was in battle of Guilford, under Colonel B. Randolph. Colonel Carrington, quartermaster-general, laid off the battleground. A fifth tour quickly followed, because Governor Jefferson wrote Littlebury Mosby to raise all the cavalry he could and go to the aid of Lafayette. L. Mosby called on his subalterns, affiant raising a company and Horatio Turpin another, L. Mosby leading the battalion as major. It lay at Petersburg until the British, under General Phillips, arrived, and then the cavalry covered the retreat, taking up the bridge over the Appomattox after the army had crossed. Affiant was then much in vidette service under Colonel Call, his own father (militia commandant of county) keeping him to watch Cornwallis while the latter was about Richmond, which was four or five weeks. Married Susanna —, April 13, 1785. Died June 1, 1834. Widow made application October 1, 1838.

The above declaration was made at Powhatan, September 19, 1834. Appointed Captain June 8, 1781.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PATTESON

George Washington Patteson, '66, born January 15, 1847, died October 24, 1926. Eldest son of Willie Ann Tompkins and Major James M. Patteson.

Student at Hampden-Sidney College, leaving there in 1863 (I think this is the correct date but am not sure) to volunteer in the Confederate Army. Member of Company K, Fourth Virginia Cavalry. With General J. E. B. Stuart part of the time. Severely wounded in fighting around Fredericksburg—being shot entirely through body. He was the last man to cross Wingina Bridge on the James River and set fire to it in order to prevent General Sheridan and his army from crossing to the Buckingham side on Sheridan's famous raid up the James River Valley.

After the Civil War he was among those whose efforts delivered the County (Buckingham) from the Republican rule in the readjuster period. He served one term as county treasurer. For sixteen years he was chairman of the Democratic party in Buckingham and was the recipient of many other honors from the Democratic organization and the County at large. He was most interested in Civil War history and organizations. For a long period he was commander of Henry Gantt Camp, United Confederate Veterans, at Scottsville, and he was chairman of the Buckingham County Pension Board.

About 1875 he purchased the old Patteson home, "Mt. Pleasant," near Manteo, in Buckingham County, where he had been born, and he lived there until his death. In 1888 he married a relative, Miss Kate Patteson.

In 1877 he opened a mercantile business at Manteo which he directed until his death. He was considered one of the best farmers and most successful merchants in the County.

Though he took no active part in politics for many years before his death, he was widely known throughout the state in political as well as business circles.

Judge A. C. Buchanan

By GEORGE L. WALKER

BORN thirty-eight years ago in the good County of Tazewell; prepared for college at the high school in his native town of Tazewell; matriculated at Hampden-Sidney in September, 1907; graduated, with honors, in June, 1910; LL. B., of Washington and Lee, 1914; married to Miss Ollie McCall, of Tazewell, 1915; Mayor, Town of Tazewell, two terms, 1918-1922; Commissioner of Accounts, Tazewell County, 1923-1926; appointed Judge Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit, 1927.

The above summary briefly covers the case of the youngest jurist in Virginia—A. C. Buchanan, of Tazewell. It was no surprise to us who knew Judge Buchanan in his student days at Hampden-Sidney, to learn of his elevation to the bench. The aquiline cast of countenance; the dignity of bearing; the incisiveness of intellect; and the judicial weighing of fact and theory—these and other factors made him stand apart as a man marked for eminent service in the days ahead. As a student he was well up to the front in a class that was said to be the largest the College had had up to that time (there were twenty graduates). In the group were such "sharks" as Richardson, Blanton, Gilmer, Painter and the Lacy brothers. Buchanan was equally good in mathematics and the languages. In logic and philosophy he was as good as the best. He had splendid ability to concentrate and a definite and regular system of attack. There is no record of his ever having turned in a poor recitation. At the University he carried on his studies in the law with a high degree of success and was ranked as one of the most brilliant members of his class.

In this day of big, fast tackles, it is hard to believe that the Tigers once had a pair that weighed exactly one hundred and forty-five pounds apiece. Archie Buchanan was the left; Jim Foley, the right. "Buck" was a heady player, a deadly tackler, a smart "knifer," and a hot fighter from the first to the last whistle. How well we recall the great game

with the Spiders, played in Death Valley (we called it Venable Athletic Field then) in the fall of 1908! Richmond had her eleven built around a great fullback named Langford. In the first half he had been pretty well stopped but in the second half he played like a superman and put over three touchdowns in rapid succession. With just a few minutes to play the Tigers had been held for downs well within their own territory. Paul Yeager dropped back to kick and sent the "pig" spiralling down the field. Langford was back to receive and one could feel it in the air that if he got started he would go through. As the ball was snapped, "Buck" bowled over the opposing lineman, streaked down the field, left his feet in a flying tackle, and dropped "Mr. Langford" in his tracks. The game was saved. The final score: Tigers 18, Spiders 17.

In his college days, Judge Buchanan illustrated in marked degree the fact that a student may do well in his classes and enjoy the social activities of college life as well. He was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity; of the Sigma and the Phi ribbon societies; and, if memory runs not to the contrary, was a charter member of "13." Rather reserved in the choosing of his friends, he gave to such as were chosen sincere and devoted companionship.

The press of the State has already taken cognizance of the wisdom and humanity with which Judge Buchanan serves his circuit. His decision in the Caudill Dennis case, in which case the jury found an eleven-year-old boy guilty of murder, was warmly praised by the papers in this and other states. There were no grounds to set aside the verdict of the jury, but the jurist exercised the discretion vested in him by suspending imposition of the jury's verdict and sent the boy to the State Industrial School instead of the penitentiary. His handling of this very difficult case but illustrates the wisdom of raising this young attorney to the bench. His friends believe that the future holds still higher distinctions for him.

Among the Alumni

Letters from the Alumni

WILLIAMSON, WEST VIRGINIA, August 10, 1928.

Dr. W. H. Whiting,
Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia.

DEAR DR. WHITING:

It has always been a matter of keen regret to me that I have been unable to keep in closer touch with the College and activities on "The Hill." For that reason I am an eager reader of THE RECORD.

I notice it still breathes forth the traditional spirit of the College; a spirit that, in my opinion, has had profounder and more lasting influence on the College's Alumni than class room training or acquired knowledge. Acquisition of facts is mighty uncertain—was in my case—but one can't escape the vital charm or the tremendous power of the Hampden-Sidney spirit. Perhaps, after all, the essential feature is a meticulous, though none the less charming, code of ethics put into practice.

I am always making plans to visit "The Hill" and just as often they go awry. Thus, perforce, I must depend upon THE RECORD to keep fresh in my mind the Hampden-Sidney tradition and, incidentally, to keep me informed.

Therefore, I am enclosing a check for \$5.00 for annual alumni dues and for a year's subscription to THE RECORD. I will ask you to turn this over to the Treasurer.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

HUBERT G. CLARK.

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, July 26, 1928.

Dr. W. H. Whiting, Jr.,
Hampden-Sidney, Virginia.

DEAR DR. WHITING:

* * * Isn't it strange how the old College grips you! I enjoy reading the copies of THE RECORD and I invariably am impressed with the loyalty and the fervor of it, of the Alumni, both old and young. It is something which one can hardly place his finger upon. Take my own case, for instance: I often have tried to analyze my own feelings toward Hampden-Sidney to see if I could tell just *why* Hampden-Sidney means so much more to me than the University of Virginia or Carnegie Institute of Technology. There is something about the old College which seems to become a part of a fellow's very makeup and which makes his loyalty grow rather than decrease as the years go by. I went from high school to Virginia, stayed there a year pursuing an academic course; the next year I went to Hampden-Sidney and then, becoming restless for specialized training in the life work which I had selected, went after one year at Hampden-Sidney College, to Carnegie, where I graduated. Of the three institutions, Hampden-Sidney seems much closer to me than either of the other two, yet I spent two years at Carnegie and it was there that I equipped myself for my life work. I give it up as beyond me.

Please pardon this lengthy letter—didn't really mean to write like this when I started, but one thing led to another.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLIE D. HURT, *Secretary*,
The Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company.

Alumni Records

BAUMGARDNER, HARRY, '11.

Student at Washington and Lee University; served in the World War for two years, First Lieutenant; Assistant to Vice President and General Counsel, Southern Railway; in private practice, Lynchburg, Virginia, for past five years. Married, December 13, 1917, Radford, Virginia, Miss Frances Miles; three children, Katharine, Alice and Fanning.

Lawyer, 3877 Peakland Place, Lynchburg, Virginia.

CAMPBELL, STUART BLAND, '06, LL. B., University of Virginia, 1910.

Commonwealth's Attorney of Wythe County, Virginia, 1912-1916; Commissioner on Uniformity of State Laws, 1923-1925; member of Virginia Board of Law Examiners, 1920—; chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F. Married, September 30, 1915, Marion, Virginia, Miss Mary R. Miles; two children, Stuart Bland, Jr., and Martha Susan.

Attorney at Law, Wytheville, Virginia.

DIEHL, GEORGE WEST, '11; A. B., Washington and Lee University; B. D., Union Theological Seminary; M. A., University of Richmond.

Mountain Missionary and Educator three years; Educational Director for a large coal company in West Virginia four years; four years in present position. Married, September 3, 1917, Rockbridge County, Virginia, Miss Iva Carruth Shafer.

President, Concord State College, Athens, West Virginia.

DUPUY, HOWELL ELDRIDGE, '97.

Positions held since leaving college, "too numerous to enumerate—ask Dan Spotswood." Married, May 29, 1912, Miss Lucila Rosa Larramendi; one son, Howell Eldridge Dupuy, Jr., age 13 years.

Secretary, Stevens, Fisk & Dupuy, Inc., 110 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Address: 11 Bowers Street, Newtonville, Massachusetts.

EGGLESTON, JOHN WILLIAM, '06; Washington and Lee University, B. A., 1906; M. A., 1907; B. L., 1910.

Teacher in McGuire's School, Richmond, Virginia, 1907-1908; admitted to the bar, 1909; member, Virginia State Bar Association, of the American Bar Association and of Maritime Law Association of the United States; specializes in maritime, corporation and insurance practice. Married, 1912, Miss Ella Watkins Carrington, of Charlotte Courthouse, Virginia; two children, Mary Edfreth and Suzanna Daniel.

Lawyer, c/o Hughes, Vandeventer & Eggleston, Norfolk, Virginia. Home address, 1115 Langley Road, Norfolk, Virginia.

HARWELL, THOMAS JEFFERSON, A. B., 1904.

Teacher in high school, Chester, South Carolina, 1904-1905; graduate student, Johns Hopkins University, 1905-1906; principal of high and graded schools, West Point, Virginia, 1906-1908; member of the firm of Harwell Brothers, wholesale fruit and produce, Petersburg, Virginia, 1908-1925; member of the firm of Harwell Brothers & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 1925-1926. Married, July 14, 1908, Washington, D. C., Miss Lily May Johnson; one daughter, Marie Lacy Harwell; his pet hobby is his orchard in which he raises Delicious, Transparents and Winesaps. The orchard is located at Cohoke, Virginia.

Manager, Bryan, Kemp & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, Brokerage Office, Petersburg, Virginia, Post Office Box 577, Petersburg, Virginia. Residence, 1716 South Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

HARWOOD, THOMAS FRANKLIN, '78; B. L., University of Virginia, 1881.

Member of the State (Texas) Democratic Committee; Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Texas, Knights Templars; delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in San Francisco, 1920, and in New York, 1924; now, and for the past four years, President of the Texas State Historical Association. Married Miss Florence C. Batcheler, November 8, 1884; four children, Miller, Cordelia, Turner and Winston; married Miss Nannie L. McCaleb, February 4, 1913.

Retired lawyer and farmer, 404 South St. Joseph Street, Gonzales, Texas.

HOGE, PEYTON HARRISON, '76, A. B., A. M., D. D., B. D., Union Theological Seminary, Virginia; student, University of Chicago.

Assistant Professor, K. M. I.; Teacher, University School, Richmond, Virginia; Pastor, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Virginia; Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, N. C.; of the Warren Memorial Church, Louisville, Kentucky; of Pewee Valley Presbyterian Church, Kentucky; President of the Board of Union Theological Seminary and of the Kentucky Presbyterian Seminary; Moderator of the Synod of North Carolina; Moderator of the Synod of Kentucky, U. S. A.; Author of *Moses Drury Hoge—Life and Letters* and of *The Divine Tragedy*. Married, Abingdon, Virginia, August 22, 1883, to Miss Mary Stuart Holladay; six children, Virginia (San Germano), William Lacy, Mary Stuart (Houston), Peyton H., Jr., Elizabeth (Meriwether) and Cary (Mead).

Minister, 2508 Madrid Street, Coral Gables, Florida. Summer address, Pewee Valley, Kentucky.

LINK, EDWIN WILLIAM, '80; M. D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

Married, 1894, Palestine, Texas, Miss Mary Elizabeth Manning, who died January 1, 1915. Married Miss Eva Fullenwider. Four children by the first marriage, Mary Hydatech, Edwin William, Jr., Henry Hillery and Elizabeth Manning.

Physician, Palestine, Texas.

MARSHALL, JOHN ANDERSON, '25.

"In business with my father since leaving Hampden-Sidney, as a partner in the firm of H. O. Marshall, general merchandise, established 1905."

Merchant, Amelia Courthouse, Virginia.

MINOR, THOMAS MASON, '14; graduate Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, 1915; Ph. B., People's College, 1920; Th. M., Seminary and Collegiate Bible Institute, Washington, D. C., 1926; Ph. D., Central University, 1928.

Pastor of Phoebus, Virginia, Presbyterian Church, 1915-1917; camp pastor, 1917-1918; pastor, Westminster Church, Norfolk, Virginia, 1923; Secretary of Ministerial Union, 1924-1925. Married, March 15, 1922, Miss Margaret Battin Walker, of Norfolk, Virginia; one girl, Margaret, now (1928) 5½ years old.

Pastor for five years of the Third Presbyterian Church, Petersburg, Virginia. Home address: 1226 West Washington Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

MORTON, RICHARD LEE, '10; A. M., Harvard University, 1917; Ph. D., University of Virginia, 1918.

Principal of high school, Spring Garden, Virginia; instructor in History, Martinsburg, West Virginia, High School; corporal, Psychological Examining Board, Camp Meade, Maryland. Married, December 20, 1919, Charlottesville, Virginia, Miss Estelle Dinwiddie; two children, Mary Louise and Nancy Dinwiddie.

Professor of History, College of William and Mary. Address, 116 Chandler Court, Williamsburg, Virginia.

RATCHFORD, WILLIAM SAWTELLE, '22; student, Davidson College, North Carolina, 1918-1920; member Students' Auxiliary Training Corps, Davidson College.

Teacher in Briarley Hall Military Academy, February, 1921-June, 1922; with the Gibson Island Company, January, 1923—. Married, June 1, 1927, Baltimore, Maryland, Miss Mary Margaret Collins; one daughter, Harriet Frances.

Assistant to the general manager, the Gibson Island Company, Pasadena, Maryland.

SOMMERVILLE, RICHARD CLARKE, '96; Columbia University, Ph. D.

Teacher or principal, secondary schools in Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia, 1897-1910; President, Lewisburg Seminary, West Virginia, 1911-1916; President, Texas Presbyterian College, 1916-1918; Professor in Arkansas College, Louisiana College, Southwestern University, Memphis, Tennessee, 1919-1928; assigned overseas in World War with Y. M. C. A., but stopped by armistice.

Professor of Psychology, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

THOMAS, JOHN DANIEL, '89; M. D., University of Virginia, 1892; Honorary A. M., Georgetown University, 1925.

Served in Spanish-American War, A. A. Surgeon in Charleston and Jacksonville; in World War, Captain, Marine Corps, University of Virginia Base; at Hospital 41, overseas, near Paris; Professor of Physical Diagnosis in Georgetown University Medical School for fifteen years; made *Professor Emeritus* in 1925; President, Medical Society of District of Columbia, 1924—; consultant in internal medicine, Diagnostic Center, Veterans' Bureau, for several years.

Physician, The Farragut Apartments, Washington, D. C.



LODGE OF MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION, ATKINSON AVENUE

Alumni Notes

Our honorary president, Dr. Charles William Dabney, and his daughter, Mrs. Ingle, sailed for Europe on the S. S. *Minnesota*, of the Atlantic Transport Company, on July 21st, and landed at London, July 30th. He reports splendid weather, smooth seas and interesting fellow-passengers. He spent several weeks in the south of England; then went to Paris and Brittany for a time, returning to America about the last of September. His daughter, Mrs. Thompson, and her husband, joined Dr. Dabney towards the end of his trip and the whole party returned together.

When he wrote, Dr. Dabney seemed very enthusiastic and happy and to all appearances was strong and well. THE RECORD's staff voice the feelings of the whole body of the Alumni, we are sure, when we express the hope that Dr. Dabney has returned refreshed and strengthened for many more years of useful service.

J. V. Nichols, '95, of Purcellville, Loudon County, Virginia, dairyman and former president of the Virginia Dairyman's Association, has been appointed by Governor Byrd a member of the Virginia Agricultural Commission, a body authorized by the General Assembly of 1928 to study farm conditions in the state.

Messrs. J. R. Brinser, '27, and R. L. Nance, '28, will teach during the session 1928-1929 in the Rugby University Preparatory School, on the Ohio River Road near Louisville, Kentucky. Last session they were connected with the Kentucky Military Institute, presided over by Colonel C. B. Richmond.

The Alumni Editor had the pleasure of spending a few delightful days in the home of Dr. Horace W. Byers, '10, in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Byers has recently sold his former house on North Avenue and has moved out to Roland Park, where he owns a most attractive house at the junction of Woodlawn and Hawthorne Roads. Here the Editor rested, enjoying the charming hospitality of the doctor and his good wife and making the acquaintance of their three children. During office hours Dr. Byers may be found in the Medical Arts Building.

The Doctors Blanton announce the removal of their offices from 300 West Grace Street to 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia. The firm is composed of four alumni: Dr. C. A. Blanton, since 1911 a valued member of the Board of Trustees; Dr. Wyndham B. Blanton, '10, of wide experience in New York and Richmond; Dr. H. Wallace Blanton, '12, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; and Dr. John C. White, '22, M. D. of the Medical College of Virginia and late interne in the Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Ethel Deans Smith announces the marriage of her daughter, Gladys Smith Leigh, to Mr. Edward Burton Nelms, on Saturday, September 1, 1928, Norfolk, Virginia. At home after September 15th, East Manor Apartments.

Dr. J. R. Bailey and Miss Marguerite S. Stephenson were married at Littleton, Virginia, June 23, 1928. Among the groomsmen were some old college friends, Dr. Louis Angle, Mr. Joel Hutcheson and Hon. Page Morton. Dr. Herman Bailey, of Richmond, brother of the groom, was best man. Dr. and Mrs. Bailey will make their home at Keyesville, Virginia.

A. A. Adkins, '27, and Miss Virginia Coward were married in Richmond, Virginia, June 23, 1928.

W. B. Southall, '10, of the editorial staff of the *Times-Dispatch*, and originator of the "Father Byrd" column of that paper, was recently married to Miss Elizabeth Cocke, at Columbia, Virginia.

The *Farmville* (Va.) *Herald* reports the marriage of Charles William Rodgers, '26, and Miss Elsie Anderson. This event occurred in Farmville, Virginia, August 18, 1928. The groom is a medical student at the University of Virginia. The bride is a daughter of the late Dr. W. E. Anderson, long a prominent physician of Prince Edward County.

The graduation exercises of the Davis and Elkins Summer School, of 1928, were held in the College Auditorium. The graduation address was delivered by Mr. Dandridge Spotswood, '93, recognized as one of the foremost industrial engineers in West Virginia. His subject was "The Chemical Side of Industry." The local press called the address "a vital message" pointing the way to increased prosperity of the town of Elkins.

A correspondent has very kindly reported the fact that E. Warren Wall, '06, has resigned as legal adviser to the Virginia Tax Commission and W. W. Martin, '09, has been selected as his successor. Both of these gentlemen are distinguished alumni and have many friends and relatives in Prince Edward.

George A. ("Jack") Lyle, B. S., '21; M. S., Lehigh, '24, for the past two years Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the Texas Technological College, has accepted a position in the Mathematical Department of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and has entered upon his duties there.

A recent issue of the *Times-Dispatch* contained a pleasing picture of Mrs. E. Felgner Neal and her young son, a few weeks old. The Major reports the youngster as being most vigorous and of surprising weight for his age. We hope that he has inherited his father's martial prowess though we trust that he may never be called upon to exercise these paternal traits.

As further showing the loyalty of the Charleston Alumni, it may be noted that Dr. F. C. Brown, President of the Charleston Chapter, is sending to Hampden-Sidney this year five young men of his church, The Bream Memorial. These are Ed. Agsten and Luther Price, old students, and John Field, Jr., Joe Perry and Ed Santrock, of the class just entering. Their pastor expresses the confident belief that they will "make good."

In writing to Mr. C. A. Bernier the principal of the Bridgewater, Virginia, High School says: "For the last nine years I have had Mr. Marvin N. Suter as coach. He was trained by you. We have

found him an excellent coach, a splendid teacher and a Christian gentleman. He has about decided to accept a principalship here in the county. Do you have anybody you can recommend for his position?"

Camp Walhonde, near Charleston, West Virginia, has concluded a successful summer. The medical and sanitary work of the camp has been in charge of W. C. Barger, of Charleston, who will return to the University of Pennsylvania this fall for his fourth year of medical work. His services at the camp have been of a high order and have been valuable in many ways. He is the first full-time physician ever employed in the camp and under his efficient supervision the health of the camp has been excellent. The camp was officially inspected by various health officers and in each case a commendatory report was filed. By musical entertainments and impersonations also, Dr. Barger contributed to the amusement and improvement of the boys under his supervision.

It is unofficially reported that W. W. Barnwell, '25, has been married and will teach at the Fishburne Military Academy, Waynesboro, Virginia, during the session 1928-1929.

From the same source we learn that J. E. Bedinger, '25, is connected with the Appalachian Power Company, at Charleston, West Virginia.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Clyde Reed de Haas, '25, has a daughter—name and date not stated.

Dr. Edward Newton Pleasants, whose marriage June 23, 1928, at Prospect, Virginia, to Miss Rose Lillian Fore has been previously mentioned, is practicing medicine at Fairmount, West Virginia.

Carroll Clifton Willis, '26, after having been employed with Swift & Company in Richmond, Virginia, and in Washington, D. C., is now with the Western Electric Company, Newark, New Jersey.

Paul Bryan Erwin, '27, is in the Chesapeake and Ohio offices in Richmond, Virginia, having been transferred from the Huntington, West Virginia, office because of efficient and meritorious service. It is reported, too, that he is married.

Isaac McNeel, '27, having taught in the Pocahontas, West Virginia, schools, is now writing insurance for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York.

Miss Helen Tremaine, daughter of Edmund A. Tremaine, of Detroit, Michigan, and William McDonald Perry, 1921, were married September 1, 1928, in New York City. Mr. Perry is the son of the late Dr. Van Lear Perry, '88, of Charles Town, West Virginia, and Hyattsville, Maryland.

It is reported that E. S. Chappell, '25, is now principal of the high school on Chincoteague Island, Accomac County, Virginia, the school having twenty-two teachers and an enrollment of five hundred pupils.

Mrs. William Taylor Emes announces the marriage of her daughter, Ruth Taylor, to Mr. Tazewell Buchanan, on Friday, September 7, 1928, in Washington, D. C. They will be at home after September 15th, at Vinita, Virginia. Mr. Buchanan is a lawyer and has his offices in the Mutual Building, Richmond, Virginia.

Thomas J. Headlee, '21, who has been assistant counsel of the Title Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia, has been made head of the Trust and Mortgage Loan Department of the Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Richmond.

Irvine Cabell Watkins, '23, is a student of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he is studying geology.

Among the Alumni visiting the College during the summer were Colonel Abney Payne, U. S. A., retired, of Charleston, West Virginia; Benjamin Smith, Class of '24, now Professor and Coach at Christ Church, Middlesex County; Royster Lyle and Horace Lyle, who are now engaged at various tobacco markets in the South; Professor George A. Lyle (Jack), now a civilian professor at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis; E. W. Venable, of the Class of '94, now engaged in mining in Ely, Nevada; Bernard W. Oliver, formerly Dean of Greenbrier Military Academy; Dr. Edgar G. Gammon, formerly pastor of the College Church and now pastor of a large church in Charlotte, North Carolina; Rev. Dr. W. B. McIlwaine, also of Charlotte, North Carolina; Dr. John Calvin Siler, of Augusta County, Virginia; and Prof. W. T. Bondurant, wife and son, of San Antonio, Texas.

Necrology

Dr. Theodorick Pryor Campbell, '80, died at a hospital in Roanoke, Virginia, July 3, 1928, leaving his wife and three children, Anna Montgomery, Theodorick Pryor, Jr., and Ellen.

The record of his life is contained in the following abstract:

"Campbell, Theodorick Pryor, Educator; born, Nottoway Court House, Virginia, October 10, 1861; son of Thomas Harris and Fanny Pryor Campbell; A. B., Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, 1880; A. M., 1882; LL. D., 1922; studied University of Berlin, 1891, University of Chicago, 1900; married Anna Montgomery Johnson, of Christiansburg, Virginia, November 9, 1887. Principal, Farmville Male Academy, 1880-1881; associate principal, Wytheville Male Academy, and professor of Mathematics, Plumer Memorial College, 1881-1883; principal, Montgomery Male Academy, 1883-1889; professor of German and Latin, Montgomery Female College, 1885-1887; professor and head of Department of Modern Languages, Virginia Polytechnic Institute since 1889; dean of faculty, 1905-1907 (resigned); dean of general faculty and of college since 1912. Member of Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Kappa Phi. Democrat. Presbyterian. Home: Blacksburg, Virginia.

Dr. Campbell was a fine executive, an erudite scholar, an inspirational teacher, a loyal friend, a good man. Those who knew him best loved him most.

A correspondent reports the death of one of our oldest Alumni, Mr. Alonzo Decatur Chesterman. The end came at Port Gibson, Mississippi, June 8, 1928.

Mr. Chesterman was of the Class of 1860, graduating with the A. B. and A. M. degrees. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, serving throughout the war, 1861-1865, with the Richmond Howitzers. For a time he taught in Richmond, Virginia, in a classical school, associated with Mr. S. T. Pendleton. He was Superintendent of Public Schools in Huntington, West Virginia, and was President of Marshall College in that city, this being a State Normal. Later, President Chesterman moved to Mississippi, making his home at Holly Springs, where he was Principal of the Holly Springs Normal Institute.

In April, 1865, he married, near Farmville, Virginia, Miss Bettie Logan Guthrie. From this union there were ten children—Mrs. Lillie Davidson, Mrs. Bessie L. Anderson, Miss Mignonette Chesterman, Mrs. William Daughtery, Mrs. Helen Robinson, Mrs. Kate Cochran, Daniel C., John H., Alonzo D., and Dallas Chesterman.

Many of the older Alumni will be grieved to read the following notice taken from the *Farmville Leader* of August 29, 1928:

Mrs. Sallie T. Paulett, widow of the late R. S. Paulett, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Betty Venable, at Hampden-Sidney College, on Tuesday evening, August 21st. Interment was made in the Farmville Cemetery on Wednesday evening, the 22d. Services were conducted by Dr. J. E. Booker, D. D., of Hampden-Sidney.

Mrs. Paulett was the youngest daughter of Edwin Edmunds and Maria Richardson Edmunds, of "Rotherwood," located in the lower part of the county, near Sandy River Church. Here she was born and reared.

In 1886 she became the bride of R. S. Paulett, of this city, who was a very prominent citizen, a tobaccoist and a merchant. She resided here until his death, in 1902, when she moved to Hampden-Sidney and since that time has lived with her sister, Mrs. Betty Venable.

At the time of her death, Mrs. Paulett was in the eightieth year of her age. She is survived directly by two sisters: Miss Sue Edmunds and Mrs. Betty Venable, both of Hampden-Sidney.

THE RECORD of July, 1928, carried a notice of the death of Hon. F. W. Morton, '86, of Pulaski, Virginia. The report has just reached us of the death of a first cousin, William Smith Morton, '77. He died in Richmond, Virginia, August 30, 1928. Mr. Morton belonged to a remarkable class and the fact that he received the second honor in a group of such men amply attests the vigor of his intellect and the breadth of his attainments. He was a remarkable classical scholar. He early became familiar with the works of the great writers of Rome, and wrote fluently good Latin prose and poetry that "passed muster." All this might have been expected when we remember that he was a "cross" between the Mortons and the Minors. He was a great-grandson of Major James Morton, of Revolutionary fame, and a grandson of Dr. William S. Morton, long famous in

local medical circles and for nearly fifty years a trustee of Hampden-Sidney. His father was James Morton, author and scholar, and his mother was a Miss Minor of distinguished Virginia stock.

Mr. Morton had long been a resident of Richmond, Virginia, and was a well known business man, especially prominent in insurance circles.

Mr. Robert Carter Nicholas, '73, died in Charlottesville, Virginia, July 7, 1928. He was a native of Buckingham County, Virginia, the son of the late John Scott and Anne Trent Nicholas. Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church in Charlottesville, of which Mr. Nicholas was an elder.

He left four daughters—Miss Anne Trent Nicholas, Mrs. W. C. White, Mrs. J. Z. Holladay, Jr., and Mrs. E. L. Power.

His was a class of strong men, among them being Judge James V. Brooke, Rev. W. R. Coppedge, Dr. Charles William Dabney, Rev. B. Hunter Dupuy, Hon. Henry Gilkeson, Hon. W. B. McIlwaine, Edward C. Tredway, and others.

Dr. Louis Leak Putney, '13, was found dead in the cellar of his home in Staunton, Virginia, July 26, 1928. He was a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia, and for eleven years had been a member of the staff of the Western State Hospital at Staunton. His wife, who was Miss Lydia Knechtel, and his brother, Dr. Charles W. Putney, survive him.

We learn of the death at the Johnston-Willis Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, of George Mayo Tabb, B. S., '26.

After leaving college, Mr. Tabb was for a time Director of Religious Education and Young People's Work of the Riverside Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, Florida. Later he was a valued employee of The Fuller Brush Company and his work was highly praised by the officials of the company; some of these words of commendation were quoted in the issue of THE RECORD for July, 1928.

We did not then realize that this conscientious and promising young man was so soon to be called to his reward.



The Charleston Chapter

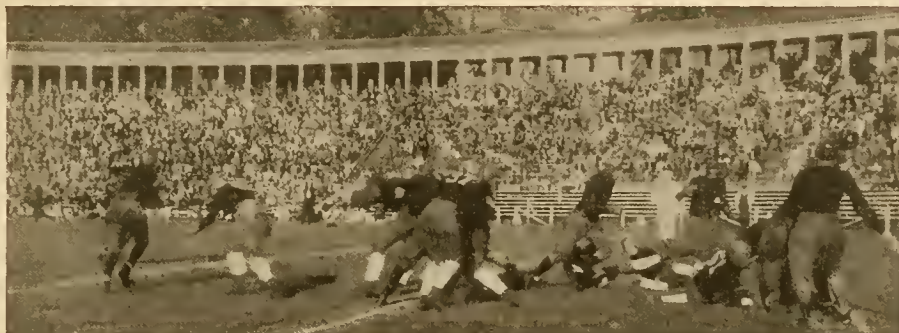
The Charleston, West Virginia, Chapter again merits praise for its active interest and its vigorous support of Alma Mater. *The Charleston Gazette*, of September 1st, carries a long article describing the proceedings of the Chapter at a "send-off" luncheon to the students from the city preparing to attend the College. The effort was made to inform the prospective students as to the great work which the College has accomplished throughout the years. Mention was made of the splendid war record. It was pointed out that the College has always been small; but that its contribution of distinguished men has been great; that it counts among its Alumni scores of men well known as ministers, physicians and lawyers; men high in official positions, state and national. Thus did the faithful officers of this most loyal chapter endeavor to instill into the younger men a feeling of pride in the old College and a sense of obligation to maintain its standards and enhance its prestige.

The following young men attended the luncheon: Grover Smith, John Field, Jr., Edward Santrock, Kenneth Kingsland, Bradford Barr, Edward Agsten and Luther Price.

Joe Terry, Sheldon Hopkins, Edwin Shepherd, George Francis, Gilman Simms, Charles Friedman and John Bruner were out of the city and unable to attend the meeting.

The officers of this Chapter are: President, Dr. F. C. Brown. Vice President, Hon. Donald Cork, Secretaries, William C. Barger and Fred Hamilton, Treasurer, Dr. Hugh G. Thompson. These officers were all present at the luncheon, as were also Rev. B. B. Breitenhirt, R. M. Venable, P. G. Edmunds, Henry Donnally, Garnett Thompson and Walton Shepherd.

Cannot other chapters endeavor to reach the high standard set by this efficient organization in West Virginia's capital city?



ACTION VIEWS OF TIGER GAMES—1927 FOOTBALL SEASON

Courtesy of 1928 Kaleidoscope

